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CASES OF WINES,
MOST ACCEPTABLE
CHRISTMAS & NEW
YEAR PRESENTS
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

F.O.S.
VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH WHISKY.
Per Doz. \$15.00
H. PRICE & CO.
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

No. 13,655 號伍十伍百陸千零壹第 日期初月達十年柒十二結光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH, 1901. 廿拜禮 號期十月式十年壹零百九千壹英滙每 PRICE, \$21 PER MONTH

CHAMPAGNE

JULES MUMM

PER CASE, PINTS, \$60; QUARTS, \$48.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 18, Praya Central.

JOHN WALKER & SONS
FAMOUS
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.

This World-renowned
Old HIGHLAND WHISKY,
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents.
SIEMSSON & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

CUTLER, PALMER &
CO.'S
PRICED \$10.75 PER DOZEN

NETO

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY

Bleat
of Selected:
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to
SIEMSSON & CO. Hongkong.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 8.40 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.40 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.50 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.50 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 3.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.50 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 4.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.50 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 5.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.50 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 6.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.50 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-
pany's Office, 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1901.

2487

VICTORIA CYCLE
EMPORIUM.

The pleasure of cycling consists in having
a first class Machine and the above Es-
tablishment is always leading in this respect.
We are Agents for the famous "NEW
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,
and we also supply fittings of every description.
Bargains can be had in second hand Machines.
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.
Enamelling a specialty.

MCKEE & CO.

43 & 45, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901.

2443

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
\$5.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.
\$3.50 per Bag of 250 lbs.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1901.

1423

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTICS.
Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting.
The Best Nitro-Powder in the World.
Price of 12 boxes CARTRIDGES.
Loaded with .303 British
Powder only, and 7.65 of shot.

Prince's Gun, \$5.25.

Elephant Gun, \$6.00.

Deer Gun, \$4.00.

Parrot Gun, \$1.00.

APPY.

W. SCHMIDT & CO.

Gunsmiths.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1901.

1600

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EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES,
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.
A. CHEE & CO., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

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ENGLISH AND FRENCH CONFECTIONERY

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TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

FOR
THE
KIDNEYS

HOLLAND
GIN
"GLACIALE."

PROPRIETORS

THE CROWN DISTILLERIES COMPANY,

SOLE AGENTS—

WATKINS, LIMITED.

66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPIERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned.—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,

C.P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT

\$22.50 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by 4 Stars on the label.

\$20 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.

See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall

DOURO PORT,

\$14.25 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$16.75 per doz.

Less old than the above.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY.—

THE "PALL MALL"

\$20 PER DOZ.

11 Years old, the finest quality Whisky.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & CO.'S OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY.

\$10.75 PER DOZ.

Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERTYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS: THEY ARE UNQUELLED AT THE PRICE.

AGENTS—SIEMSSON & CO., HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

15, Queen's Road, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901.

1610

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY

DAKIN'S ANISEED & LICORICE COUGH BALM.

For the Relief of all CATARRHAL COMPLAINTS, such as COUGHS,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, and SORENESS of the CHEST.

Price 50 Cents and \$1.

CRUCKSHANK'S COUGH BALM.

A. VALUABLE REMEDY FOR INFECTIVE COLDS, HEAT-SHIRT, A STOMACH, and all Diseases of the CHEST and LUNGS. Price 50 Cents and \$1.

Price One Dozen, \$1.00.

Price Two Dozen, \$2.00.

Price Three Dozen, \$3.00.

Price Four Dozen, \$4.00.

Price Five Dozen, \$5.00.

Price Six Dozen, \$6.00.

Price Seven Dozen, \$7.00.

Price Eight Dozen, \$8.00.

Price Nine Dozen, \$9.00.

Price Ten Dozen, \$10.00.

Price Eleven Dozen, \$11.00.

Price Twelve Dozen, \$12.00.

Price Thirteen Dozen, \$13.00.

Price Fourteen Dozen, \$14.00.

Price Fifteen Dozen, \$15.00.

Price Sixteen Dozen, \$16.00.

Price Seventeen Dozen, \$17.00.

Price Eighteen Dozen, \$18.00.

Price Nineteen Dozen, \$19.00.

Price Twenty Dozen, \$20.00.

Price Twenty-one Dozen, \$21.00.

Price Twenty-two Dozen, \$22.00.

Price Twenty-three Dozen, \$23.00.

Price Twenty-four Dozen, \$24.00.

Price Twenty-five Dozen, \$25.00.

Price Twenty-six Dozen, \$26.00.

Price Twenty-seven Dozen, \$27.00.

Price Twenty-eight Dozen, \$28.00.

Price Twenty-nine Dozen, \$29.00.

Price Thirty Dozen, \$30.00.

Price Thirty-one Dozen, \$31.00.

Price Thirty-two Dozen, \$32.00.

Price Thirty-three Dozen, \$33.00.

Price Thirty-four Dozen, \$34.00.

Price Thirty-five Dozen, \$35.00.

Price Thirty-six Dozen, \$36.00.

Price Thirty-seven Dozen, \$37.00.

Price Thirty-eight Dozen, \$38.00.

Price Thirty-nine Dozen, \$39.00.

Price Forty Dozen, \$40.00.

Price Forty-one Dozen, \$41.00.</

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

	Per Case 1 doz. Qu.	Per Case 2 doz. Pts.
ST. ESTEPHE	\$6.98	87.56
ST. JULIEN	9.00	9.60
LA ROSE	12.06	13.92
CHATEAU HAUT		
BRION LARRIVET	18.60	19.20
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMAILHACQ	21.00	22.20
CHATEAU PONTET		
CANET	26.00	—
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CANET	30.00	—
CHATEAU RAUZAN	42.00	—
CHATEAU LAFITE	48.00	—

These CLARETS are bought direct from the leading French growers. The lowest priced are of exceptional value, and guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CANET, CHATEAU RAUZAN and CHATEAU LAFITE are commanded to the notice of Connaisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.
On the 3rd December, at Bedford House, Penang, the wife of ALICE DENNIS, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
On the 28th November, at the Ipoh Methodist Episcopal Church, Singapore, FREDERICK NELSON MCKENZIE, to ALICE MABEL KOHNITZ.

On the 4th December, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., HUGH KANSAY, of Hawick, eldest son of the late HUGH KANSAY, to ELIZA LAVATER, youngest daughter of WILLIAM C. of Auckland, New Zealand.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD C.L.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 18th December, 1901.

MODERN colonies are apparently becoming an expensive luxury which only the richest of countries can afford to have. In ancient times, when a population found its numbers pressing on the means of subsistence, it did not hesitate under some energetic leader to collect and send forth a swarm to settle down in some new and unoccupied land, or, if that were wanting, to take possession of some choice spot already occupied by a less warlike people. After the usual farewells were bid, the new people went out on their own account for good or ill, and their affairs ceased to occupy the attention of the stay-at-homes. As they generally took with them images of the home gods, and could not, even if they wished, divest themselves of their language and folk-lore, there was always kept up on the part of the colonists a certain feeling of sympathy with the home lands; but this seldom resulted in their permitting any interference in the affairs of the new settlement, or in the colony affording any aid, beyond empty sympathy to the old country: nor, on its part, did the old country ever even contemplate offering any assistance to its children who had once left the paternal soil. This was the usual method adopted by the great colonisers of antiquity—the Greeks, and the result was that many centuries before our era they had established on both sides of the Mediterranean independent colonies, each one of which was strong enough to act on its own initiative, and control more or less effectively the neighbouring territories. When in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Spaniards and Portuguese, then the most enterprising navigators of the world, conceived the idea of spreading themselves abroad through the world, a somewhat different principle was introduced. The expeditions were fitted out at the cost of the state or of private individuals in the first instance, but the leader as a paid servant was to return

the profits to the individual or association that had found the means. The natural result of this system was that voyages thus commenced degenerated to merely piratical undertakings; and the wealth that was poured into the homelands was wrung out of the vitals of the countries exploited. As in the words of the old poet, "Big fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bite 'em," the Dutch and English found it a ready means to profit, while at the same time acting in the nominal interests of humanity, to plunder these plundering expeditions in their turn. The plunder thus taken was not, however, returned to the original owners, but was appropriated by the new captors. The result was, therefore, that both England and Holland found it convenient and profitable in much the same manner as the old Greeks to found more permanent settlements, which could co-operate with their merchant fleets and afford supplies and assistance when needed. It was thus that "plantations" were by degrees established along the coasts of North America and South Africa, the former of which became by degrees more especially English, the latter Dutch. These plantations were in some respects as independent of the home governments as were the Greeks themselves. They owed little to the home folk; every man for the most part had found his way out at his own cost; the home government, with the exception of sending out a governor who had little power or authority, and one or two law officials to keep things straight, really cared little how the planters managed their own affairs. It is true they jealously protected the colony from foreign foes, but this was done in the imperial interest and not in any way to benefit the planters, who as often as not little relished the interference. The relations between the mother country and the colony were settled in no definite way, but depended very much on the temper of the moment, sometimes one, sometimes the other advancing pretensions which were never adjusted. One class of settlers was, however, an exception to the rule that all had come of their own free will. The home governments were in the habit of sending out their criminals to the plantations. These were handed over under bond to the planters, who had to provide for them, but were entitled to their labour. A condition of slavery of the worst type thus sprang up; only too glad to get rid of their criminals, no questions were asked at home, nor were the colonial governments too inquisitive in looking after the welfare of the unfortunate. But even worse consequences followed; men were captured at home, taken on board the small ships that conducted the trade, and on arrival in the colony were openly sold. Such were the colonies of France, England, and Holland in the eighteenth century. The natural consequence was disaffection, and this rose to a climax when England sought to tax her North American colonies for the support of a war in which they had no interest. Every one knows the result. With the loss of her principal colonies, England practically grew indifferent to the rest, might stop, or they might part, it was all one. Naturally, less care than ever was taken of them. As they were quite free, nothing was to be spent except in a few as they offered some advantage to the empire: Coaling stations, docks, barracks, &c. had of course to be paid for, but the colony was left in all other respects to do as best it could without aid or encouragement. When, however, in spite of all this apparent neglect, other countries began to discover that the British colonies were becoming an important political factor in the world, a general desire to be the happy possessors of colonies became prevalent. England was the greater because she possessed colonies, and the conclusion of the others was that if they only had colonies they would be great too. England had found that colonies were a thing of slow growth, but the idea of growing them in a hothouse presented itself, and it was determined to try the effect. England had been laying the foundation of colonies in Africa, and they had only as yet taken a precarious growth, so Germany wished to try her new idea, and see what she could do by process of forcing. The end of this was curious, for it compelled England to take up a line she had never done before. The first colony to try the new system was Uganda. In the course of time Uganda would probably have got round the corner, but Germany kept pressing her in East Africa, and showed so much disposition to occupy Uganda, that to avoid more unpleasantness England had to follow in the course, and not only take over the dependency as a crown asset, but, to preserve her right of way, had to begin to develop it, by making a state railway. As far as the colony itself is concerned, the experiment has been a success; as far as England is concerned, it can hardly be called so as yet, and it is doubtful if as a mercantile transaction it ever will become so. But, like all new fashions, the example has been contagious, and a curious instance is to be noted in the newest colony of Germany, Kiaochau. Hongkong was founded indeed by the British Government for imperial purposes

but it cannot be said it was ever codified. Indeed, the distinguishing feature of its connection with the British Government is that not only has that government at all times since our foundation left as to pay our own colonial expenses, but it has done its best in one way or other to put on the screw and compel us to pay imperial expenses as well. In spite of all this, the most noteworthy fact about the colony is that it has amidst all these burdens, reasonable or unreasonable, contrived to grow and prosper, and that its great engineering works in the way of harbour improvements, wharves, piers, and docks, though abundantly made use of for imperial purposes, have all been paid out of the revenue of the colony, as a colony. Shanghai has never been a colony and of course never received any share of governmental assistance; indeed, as a matter of fact it has more than once been made to comprehend that it was after all nothing better than a step-child, and could expect nothing more than step-child's treatment. Still, as in the case of Hongkong, Shanghai continued to grow, and now presumes to hold up its head as one of the great cities of the world. If now we turn to Kiao-chau, a curious contrast meets us in the treatment of this petted child. Thus, during the last year, a paternal government spent on this spoiled offspring a sum of over half a million sterling, of which the colony contributed just fifteen thousand. So far from being deterred by this account, the government of the Empire is going to increase the prodigal's allowance. This year it is to be £630,000 sterling, while the colony is only expected to stump up the trifle of £18,000, or less than three per cent. It is an interesting subject of enquiry, where would Hongkong have been had it found an equally liberal nursing father? Would it now have been the first port in the East, or would it rather have continued as it began, a pensionary and drain on the home state?

The U. S. monitor *Monadnock* left for Cambo yesterday morning.

A Chinaman fell down between the s.s. *Malacca* and the side of the wharf at Rowlock on Monday night and was drowned.

The dwelling-house at 101, Wan-chai Road was yesterday afternoon completely destroyed by fire. The Fire Brigade and two Naval Brigades turned out and prevented the spread of the flames.

The telegraph made in the Tanjong Pagar Wharf at Singapore by the *Arabian Ape*, which arrived here yesterday, measured 45 by 60 feet. The station damaged belonged to the oldest part of the wharf. If the *Ape* boat had been looking for a soft spot to run into, a Singapore paper says, she could not have made a more judicious selection.

This afternoon at 4.15 p.m. on the Happy Valley Hongkong Football Club will play for the Cup—C. T. Kew, goal; W. G. Worcester and W. H. Russell, back; I. V. Bennett, J. W. C. Bonner, and S. L. Jenkins, halves; Capt. W. B. Moberly, H.K.R., M. H. Rutherford, J. Van der Pfordten, R. Kerr, and A. B. Lowe, forwards.

It was reported yesterday by the police that a destructive fire had occurred the previous evening at the village of Ta Lin, Choungchuan. The outbreak originated in the kitchen of a married and spread rapidly, in all about 70 thatched and two stone houses being destroyed. The Fire Brigade turned out. The damage is estimated at \$8,000, and is not covered by insurance.

Mr. Thomas T. Patterson, private secretary to Mr. Sixto Lopez, arrived in Hongkong yesterday accompanied by Mr. Fiske Warren and the two Misses Lopez on the *Kotaia Maru* from Manila. It transpires that Mr. Patterson's action against the U.S. authorities in the Supreme Court at Manila has proved unsuccessful: hence his deportation from the Philippines.

At the Magistracy yesterday William Haylock (39), R.M.L.I., H.M.S. *Aurora*, was convicted of having caused a disturbance in a shop in Queen's Road Central and of assaulting P.C. Hedges, who apprehended him. On the first charge he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$3 with the alternative of 7 days' hard labour; on the second \$20 with the option of one month's hard labour; the sentences to be consecutive.

As announced in another column, the Catholic Union will hold a grand bazaar of toys Sunday next, the 22nd instant, in the room of the Orphanage, Glascow, from 3 to 8 p.m. The proceeds of the bazaar will be devoted, as was the case last year, to providing Christmas tree entertainments and treats to about 500 children and 150 old people. The price of a ticket of admission for adults is 50 cents and this entitles the holder to a Christmas present; for children the price is only 10 cents. The object of the bazaar is very praiseworthy and fully deserves the support of the public. The result of last year's sale was very gratifying and was the means of providing a Christmas tree and a special dinner to a few hundred of orphans and poor of this colony still having a credit balance of \$2,000, as shown by the statement issued by the Union.

It is reported from Paris that M. Christian, Secretary-General of the Prefecture, is appointed Administrator of Indo-China.

Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, appointed by the home Government to the post of Registrar of the Supreme Court at Shanghai, has arrived there. Mr. Douglas comes from Bulawayo.

The ex-Company Sergeant-Major of the Royal Engineers, Frederick G. Hanson, who is charged with bigamy, was further remanded at the Police Court yesterday. No evidence was led.

The gunboats on the West River service are now to be reinforced by H.M.S. *Moerken*, which has been fitted together in Hongkong and is now complete. Her speed on trial was 13 knots, while her draught is no more than 2 ft. 5 in.

According to a Peking despatch, Prince Ching, while in Kaifengfu, strongly advised the Empress-Dowager to sanction the establishment of a national lottery at Peking. Her Majesty acceded to the request and the Prince now proposes to appoint Hsi Liang and Li Yu-sen to be the managers of the enterprise.

The first plague case since the close of the epidemic this year is reported in the return for the week ended the 1st inst. The victim was a Portuguese sister in the Italian Convent. We very much regret to state that there was a fatal termination to the case. The only other instance of communicable disease in the Colony was one of enteric fever on the s.s. *Actiles*, imported from Foochow.

It is now reported in mandarin circles at Shanghai that the disinherited Pu Chun has been sent to join his father Prince Tsuan in Mongolia, under the charge of a couple of eunuchs of middle age, who were previously attached to the palace of Prince Tsuan, and had followed Pu Chun into the Imperial Palace where he was appointed heir-apparent in January last. By special permission, it is also reported, of the Empress-Dowager, the disinherited heir-apparent was permitted to take part in several actions which are presently pending, but very probably these will be consolidated when they are actually brought before the Councillor, so that no hearing may serve for all.

An Imperial Decree, of which we have already received telegraphic information, was issued from Kaifengfu on the 11th ult., under instruction of the Empress-Dowager, commanding that, as Sheng Hsun-hual, Director of the Imperial Clay Court, distinguished himself in assisting in the recent negotiations of peace and in protecting the Southern and Eastern provinces, and as Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, also distinguished himself in assisting in the peace negotiations, each of them be granted the brevet title of Junior Guardian of the Hair-Apparent.

The telegram which we printed on Tuesday from our Tientsin correspondent, says the *N.C. Daily News*, gave the erroneous impression that there had been a fight between German soldiers and British sepoys at Tientsin. The facts are, as given in the *Ostasiatische Lloyd's* telegraph, that there was only one sepoy concerned in the affair. He ran amok, and after killing two of his comrades, entered the German Camp and tried to kill all whom he met. He killed an assistant officer, wounded two soldiers fatally and one slightly, and was then shot down by the sentry, who was too late to save all of his comrades. Incidents like this, which are fortunately rare, cannot but make European troops unused to ways of Orientals a little shy of being encamped in close proximity to men who may be subject to such outbreaks.

The telegraph made in the Tanjong Pagar Wharf at Singapore by the *Arabian Ape*, which arrived here yesterday, measured 45 by 60 feet. The station damaged belonged to the oldest part of the wharf. If the *Ape* boat had been looking for a soft spot to run into, a Singapore paper says, she could not have made a more judicious selection. News received from native official sources concerning the insurrection at Chao-ying, outside Shapshikwan, bordering Lower Manchuria, report that the T'saili and their allies, the Boxers, now number considerably over 30,000 well-armed men against whom General Ma's troops, sent from Peking, numbering only 5,000 old men, are perfectly powerless. It is feared, the *N.C. Daily News* says, that unless the Government troops are considerably augmented and more energy shown in suppressing the insurgents, these people will create considerable trouble in Chihli province this winter and the following spring. The appointment of Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai to Chihli where he may reasonably be expected to use the same stern measures in his new jurisdiction as had been put into force last year in Shantung will doubtless strike the necessary terror in the hearts of the Chao-ying insurgents to make them disperse and turn peaceful farmers once more.

The *Shanghai Mercury* has the following note from the native papers—Some time ago, when the rumour that the Chinese Government was going to sell her Peiyang squadron of seven vessels to Russia was freely circulated in Shanghai, Mr. Odagiri, the Japanese Consul-General here, wired to Viceroy Liu Kung-yi, enquiring if the report was true and received a reply in the negative. But soon afterwards the Viceroy actually received a despatch from Li Hung-chang saying that, as it was difficult to get sufficient funds to maintain the fleet, it would be advisable to sell it to Russia. Viceroy Liu at once telegraphed to Yuan Shih-kai to consult with him about the matter, saying that the Chinese fleet, though small and inefficient, was indispensable to the existence of China as a state and in his opinion should, on no account be sold, and asking Yuan to join him in protesting against Li's foolish proposal.

Two appeal cases of considerable interest are now being heard in the Osaka Appeal Court, Japan. One is the appeal of Mr. Ito Shigenobu against the decision of the Kobe Chibashi (delivered on the 6th June last) in the action brought by him against Mr. J. C. Hall, the British Consul at Kobe. The claim in this case is for the recovery of 1,124.40 yen, alleged to be the balance of the cost of some hand-carts supplied to the British troops in North China, together with freight charges. The other appeal is that of Takeda Tokumatsu against the decision of the Kobe Chibashi Salvo in the matter of the steam-launch Hamburg. By the decision of the lower Court the appellant had been ordered to pay a fine of 200 yen on a charge of violation of the Shipping Law, in taking the steam-launch Hamburg of which he was captain into port at Imadzima, which was not opened to foreign vessels without obtaining the special permission of the authorities.

The *Kobe Chronicle* states that the proposed extension of the Formosan camphor monopoly to Japan is apparently to take form.

It is announced that, in view of the proposed visit of an Australian cricket team to England in 1902, the Associated Cricket Club of Philadelphia will probably abandon the projected tour of a Philadelphian team in England next year.

The 11th inst. being the 1st day of the Chinese moon, was selected as the day on which the Foreign Customs were to take over the native *lein* stations at Shanghai. The Customs officers were placed in charge of a station at Woosung and of another above Shanghai.

The foreign Ministers at Seoul met on the 5th inst. to consider the following subjects, which were referred to them by the Korean Government—1. To prohibit the building of houses by foreign subjects on the heights in the vicinity of the royal palaces. 2. To prohibit the mining of nickel coins by foreign subjects. No resolutions have as yet, however, been made public.

A St. Petersburg despatch, quoted in the *Osaka Mainichi*, states that the leading newspapers of Great Britain and Russia take great interest in the movements of Marquis Ito; and record his doings with the utmost regularity. It is understood by their tone that each believes the existence of an understanding between Japan and their own country. The Russian Foreign Minister, at the order of the Tsar, met the Marquis at Warsaw on his arrival, and appointed three officials to be in attendance on the Japanese statesman.

The arrest warrant which has during the last week or two fluttered at the mast head of the sunken Norwegian steamer *Skranset* has now been removed, and operations for her salvage have been commenced by the Dock Company. The amount to be paid for raising her is said to be \$35,000. Arising out of the triple collision which caused the vessel to founder several actions are presently pending, but very probably these will be consolidated when they are actually brought before the Court, so that no hearing may serve for all.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty—Lieutenants: The Hon. R. A. R. Plunkett, to the *Rivaldo*, to date Nov. 26; Dr. H. Carmichael (Int.), J. C. Cole-Hamilton, and H. B. Bedwell, to the *Mutine*, to date Nov. 28; sub-Lieutenant J. D. Ellaby, to the *Rivaldo* (N.), to date Nov. 26. Lieutenants: B. Hampshire (Int.), C. P. Bigg, Wither (N.), S. W. B. Green, to the *Fearless*, to date Nov. 26; E. G. W. Davidson (Int.), and H. F. Sadleir, to the *Vesta*, to date Nov. 28. Lieutenant G. G. Hewitt, to the *Vesta* (N.), to date Nov. 28.

The Viceroy of India held a grand durbar at Mandalay on the 28th ult. and delivered a speech on the work to be done on the North-east Frontier by the British race. On the following day Lord Curzon had an interview with the Buddhist monks. The scene was most picturesque. Lord Curzon discussed their petition, replying to the various requests, and ending by asking them to elect their Archibishop unanimously. On the 30th ult. the party left Mandalay for Gokteik, the Viceroy crossing the famous windust on a trolley. The party arrived at Lashio on the 1st inst.

The home papers state that enquiries in official Post Office circles in London do not confirm the announcement made by the Oceanic Steamship Company to the American railway companies that the British Postmaster had definitely adopted the trans-American route for the Australian mails instead of the Suez Canal route. So far as St. Martin's-le-Grand is concerned, no change has been made, nor is any change contemplated in the near future with regard to the matter. The Suez route is considered to be by far the quickest route at the present time, and must remain so not only until there is a weekly service from San Francisco, but until very much faster boats sail from America to New Zealand than do now.

The *Shanghai Mercury* has the following note from the native papers—Some time ago, when the

DIOCESAN CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The most sanguine hopes of the promoters of the first annual Hongkong Diocesan Festival, which was held yesterday in St John's Cathedral, must have been amply gratified with the complete success which crowned their efforts; and now that the Festival has become an established and an appreciated fact, it cannot but be the earnest wish of all who had the pleasure of attending this first performance that such a praiseworthy movement may be followed up with zest and even increased ardour. The idea underlying the Festival is to increase the size of the choir and of course promote good music. For the actual crystallisation of that idea, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the prime movers. It has meant incessant and indefatigable labour and anxiety for them. As is usual in such cases, most of the executive work has fallen upon only a few and upon no one perhaps more than Mr. Alfred Cunningham, the Hon. Secretary, to whose self-denying efforts, backed up by those of the Committee, much of the success of the Festival was undoubtedly due. Able assistance was rendered also by Mr. G. P. Lammett, Mr. G. Grindle, and Mr. J. H. Moir, who was generous enough to relinquish the baton in favour of Mr. Ward, and to assist in the chorus. It remains to be said of course that the scheme when first set afoot was very well received and responded to by the various Choirs who participated, and although there was a good deal of—shall we say?—distrustfulness evinced on the part of some members of the chorus in the matter of attending the earlier practices in particular, yet on the whole there was much in them to gladden the conductor's heart and certainly nothing left to be desired so far as the results of the two months' preparation were concerned. To that last statement the large audience which filled the Cathedral to the doors yesterday evening gave their distinct approbation. The Choirs which took part in the Festival were those of St. John's Cathedral, St. Peter's Church, and the Military Church, instrumental assistance being lent by the band of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers. It may be mentioned that the initial practices were conducted by Mr. G. P. Lammett, previous to Mr. Ward's return from home.

The subject chosen for treatment on this occasion was A. R. Gaul's "The Holy City," a tuneful, bright work with some splendid choruses. As an overture, the R. W. F. band played a selection from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," which was followed by Sullivan's grand hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," in which the congregation joined. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A. "The Holy City" was introduced by an appropriate organ selection, and the opening chorus "No shadows yonder" was given with fine effect, showing the choir to be very well balanced and excellently under the control of the conductor. As the performance proceeded, the chorus made evident their thorough acquaintance with their work, rendering the various pieces in a manner equally creditable to themselves and to Mr. A. G. Ward, who had in this his reward for the strenuous efforts he had unspuriously made in bringing his chorus up to satisfactory pitch. "They that sow in tears" was one of the most notable numbers, the light and shade being most artistically observed, and they were also heard to advantage in the quick-time "Thine is the Kingdom" with which Part I concludes. Another very effective chorus was the refrain to the bass air at the beginning of Part II, while "Great and marvellous are Thy works" was most impressively sung and provided a splendid finale. In the chorus were several ladies who had kindly lent their assistance to the combined choirs. Mrs. Madio, who has recovered from the recent indisposition which unhappily prevented her from taking a soloist's part in the Festival, magnanimously took her place in the chorus and rendered invaluable aid. As regards the soloists, there can be on the whole nothing but praise for them. This was the first occasion upon which Mrs. W. H. Anderson had appeared in the Cathedral. Her opening solo, "My hath not seen," brought out the excellent quality and tone of her well-trained soprano voice in an eminent degree, and here also her declamatory style was heard to advantage. Of the air, "These are they which came out of great tribulation," Mrs. Anderson also gave an admirable rendering. Miss Loureiro, soprano, and Miss Leykum, contralto, both sang well in the quartets in which they appeared. Mrs. Dealy, contralto, though not possessed of a very strong voice, made a favorable appearance in her solo numbers. Mr. G. P. Lammett in his opening tenor solo, "No weeping yonder," gave a roughness to his notes sometimes which his recent throat trouble no doubt accounted for. His rendering of the air "My soul is astir" was tasteful and sweet. The basses were Messrs. C. H. P. Hay and W. J. Terrell. Mr. Hay gave the air with which Part II opens, "Thus saith the Lord," a characteristic rendition and used his powerful voice with marked effect, though giving the impression sometimes of uncertainty in the treatment of his intervals. Mr. Terrell sang "And I heard the voice of harpers" in his accustomed acceptable manner. Several of the quartets were admirably given. In the unaccompanied quartet "No partings yonder" Misses Loureiro and Leykum, and Messrs. G. W. Coster and L. Lammett sang splendidly together. The gem of the whole performance was perhaps the unaccompanied semi-chorus, "The piping-pot is for silver," which was rendered with fine expression and regard to modulation and with great accuracy as to time. Another good feature was the chorus "Let the heavens rejoice," the R. W. F. band taking part in it. The band played excellently in all their numbers and deserve every credit for their performance, as does Mr. J. H. Moir, the bandleader, for his. Mr. G. Grindle, the organist, filled that capacity with his accustomed ability and acceptance. After the benediction, a further selection of music from "Stabat Mater" was

played by the band. In the interval between Parts I and II of "The Holy City" a collection was taken on behalf of the Choir Fund. The total amount realised was \$414.02, which is the largest collection taken for eight years.

Appended are the names of the soloists, &c., members of chorus, and the Committee—

SOLOISTS, &c.

Soprano—Mrs. W. H. Anderson and Miss Loureiro. Contralto—Miss Leykum; Tenor—Mr. G. P. Lammett; Basses—Messrs. C. H. P. Hay and W. J. Terrell; Organist—Mr. G. Grindle; Conductor—Mr. J. H. Moir, R.W.F. and Mr. A. G. Ward.

CHOIR.

Mesdames—J. Madio, A. Sath, F. H. Yeats, A. Cunningham, H. L. Stringer, G. A. Woodcock. Misses C. F. Clive, M. Parker, Seth, Loureiro, M. Loureiro, Chunyui, Leykum, Weatherston, E. Shaw, Hance, Messrs. F. Jenkins, E. Warden, J. Acid, Nicholls, H. L. Stringer, A. Cunningham, W. J. Terrell, C. H. P. Hay, J. Hays, A. Lynott, C. Gregory, L. Lammett, B. Lammett, Adams, F. G. Whittick, G. W. Coster, G. Benning, A. Rowley, N. Thompson, A. Elastria, S. R. Moore, C. Pearce, H. Sykes, H. Arthur, Baby, Mirov, Hunt, Arbutnot, J. Grant Smith, Rev. J. Wright, Masters E. Hagen, W. Hagon, Hendley, Jack, Lenfestey, Ford, Power, Sayers, P. E. Hastings, A. G. Melby, H. H. Strangman, L. Le Breton, A. Moynihan, H. Jex, Yates.

FESTIVAL COMMITTEE.

Rev. R. F. Cobbold, M.A., Mrs. Seth, Mrs. Lawson, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. G. P. Lammett, Mr. A. G. Ward, Mr. H. Sykes, Mr. J. H. Moir, and Mr. Alfred Cunningham, Hon. Secretary.

We understand that the choir put into giving either Stainer's "Crucifixion" or "The Daughter of Jairus" during Lent.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 16th December.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN HONAM.

A serious fire broke out in Honam on Thursday night, resulting in the destruction of two to three hundred houses. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity, as is always the case after a long drought in this land of effete fire engines.

It is supposed that there was some loss of life, but the exact number has not yet been ascertained. The bulk of the damage is covered by insurance policies held in various Chinese companies.

With a view to preventing the spread of fires a series of precautionary orders have been issued by the officials. The great difficulty is to obtain a sufficient supply of water. Hydrants are few, the engines are antiquated, machine worked by hand, and the hoses always leak. All shopkeepers are therefore to provide themselves with two large wooden buckets. These are to be kept full of water and to be hung in a conspicuous and convenient place. In the event of fire they are to be at the disposal of the fire brigade. They are to bear the sign of the shop inscribed upon them, and any shopkeeper who fails to comply with this order is to be fined.

VOLUNTARY INDEMNITY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Among other means for raising the great share of the indemnity which Canton has been ordered by the Court to provide, was a proclamation, issued by the Viceroy requesting people to give from time to time what surplus they could spare. This was issued in the eighth month, but the response was only 781 taels. The ninth month has produced a larger contribution, amounting to over 4,000 taels. These amounts only apply to the suburb; the amount of the contributions of the interior of the city not having been published.

A NOTABLE THIEF.

has been arrested on the s.s. *Puk Kong*. His name is Ng Tung, and for many years he defied the police of the city. A reward was offered for his capture, which was gradually increased until it reached over \$7,000. A success made him bold, and he was recognised in Hongkong by a detective who managed to learn his intention of coming to Canton. The steamer was boarded before her arrival, and the thief reached Canton under an escort of police.

KIDNAPPING CASES.

Two cases of kidnapping have been frustrated of late. The first was a most impudent attempt to carry off a woman in the streets of Canton. Her husband was a candidate for the M.A. degree, and while he was being examined she desired to go and call on some of her friends. Not knowing the way she enquired in the streets, and a bystander, on learning her destination, said he knew the people and where they lived, and would conduct her. On the way he puffed smoke into her face, and before she could recover, contrived to chloroform her. She woke up to find herself in a strange room with an old woman who would give no answer to her questions. A day or two later she was put in a chair, and as she was being carried through the street cried out for help. The coolies dropped the chair and levitated. The usual crowd collected, to whom she told her story, and it happened that her husband, who was seeking her, came up, attracted by the crowd, recognised her, and took her home with him.

The other offender was a woman, and was caught two days ago. She brought her victim from the country, where she caught her by a Chinese adaptation of the confidence dodge. The *modus operandi* is to tell stories of the vast wages that are paid in Canton and to offer to

LIFE AND VIGOUR FOR THE HAIR.—The only article which really possesses nutritious virtues for stimulating and restoring the hair, is ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It removes scurf, harshness, dryness, prevents the hair being injured by illness, and should always be used for children's hair; no other article imparts such a beautiful and dresy appearance to the hair as ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. It is well known that hair is the best ornament to a man, and if you never used it, you are strongly advised to procure a bottle without delay, and continue using it; also in a golden colour for fair hair. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

conduct and find work for the other. On reaching Canton and again at Hongkong they are told that these are merely villages on the way to the provincial capital. On arrival at Singapore the kidnapped girls are told many tales of the ways of English magistrates and police, and in their ignorance are generally frightened into complete submission.

THE VICEROY'S BODYGUARD.

The private bodyguard of the Viceroy is now being drilled in European fashion. They wear a red blouse and blue leggings, with the queue coiled up and a blue turban over it. They are armed with chassepots, cut down habitually march and fire with fixed bayonets, which weapons they only carry on state occasions. The men understand how to march in step, march time, form fours, and such like. They are headed by a drum and fife band, and have a couple of buglers attached to them. The times and calls played by these are all used in the English army. In the same way the non-commissioned officers walk by the side of their men, and the captain is the only one who is allowed a horse. They are also taught to salute in the English fashion, and always attract a crowd when marching through the streets.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

"O" MACHINE GUN CO.

The December shoot of the above unit concluded the competition for the Keswick Cup, which were to be won by the highest aggregate, counting six out of nine shots. The result was:

prize aggregate

Sergeant Sherwin ... 1st 546
Corporal Shoobred ... 2nd 535
Corporal Glynn ... 3rd 495

The Gabbar Cup competition, which was also fired for, and is won each year by the highest score of any of the four quarterly shoots, did not count as Bonk. Gidley's September score of 102 was not beaten. This cup has to be fired for once only, and then the winners of the three years will fire off for full possession of the Cup, each winner receiving a gold medal in addition.

The best scores were:

200 400 500 Handi- To-

yds yds yds cap. tal.

* Sergeant Sherwin ... 31 32 24 14 101
Corporal Shoobred ... 32 32 23 4 91
Corporal Glynn ... 22 17 10 15 64

* Spoon winners.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner of the China Association was held on the 11th ult. at the Whitelocke Rooms, Hotel Metropole, London, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Sutherland. Among a company of upwards of 200 gentlemen present were Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour, Sir C. Clementi Smith, Captain Francis J. Pitt, Sir Montagu Ommanney, Mr. G. Fleetwood Wilson, Sir W. Robinson, Mr. W. Adamson, chairman of the Straits Association, Mr. J. H. Gwyther, Mr. H. N. Gladstone, Mr. Byron Brendan, Mr. Clive Bingham, Mr. G. Armstrong, Mr. C. V. Creagh, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. W. Keswick, M. P. Sir A. Dent, Mr. R. S. Gandy, Mr. A. Michie, Sir E. Cameron, Mr. T. W. Richardson, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mr. G. By. on Curtis, Professor Howins, Sir Fielding Clarke, Sir E. Bush, Mr. V. Chirol, Colonel H. Pipon, Sir A. Bateman, the Hon. F. N. Curzon, Mr. E. Jones, &c. After the loyal toast,

Admiral Sir E. Seymour, in responding for the Imperial forces proposed by Mr. W. Keswick, M.P., said—I return you my most sincere thanks, on behalf of the Navy, for the most gratifying way in which the toast has been proposed and received.

It is well known that the toast of the Navy is as well as the rest of the Forces.

It is always received in London with the greatest kindness and applause. I think I may say that the intercourse between the British Navy and China in all ways has from the first been of the most intimate description, and I think I may say that it is the most successful quality.

(Loud cheers.) We live, gentlemen, in very stirring times, and we are beginning a century of keen international competition; that we begin to see very distinctly, I could easily mention the nations who are rivals, but I prefer not to state names. With regard to the Navy itself, it is half a century ago that the British Navy was expected to be equal to any one.

Most people can guess which nation I mean. A little later, people talked that it should be equal to any two, and now some people are whispering that it should be equal to three.

The British Navy is certainly at the present time really equal to any one, and I believe that it is equal to any two. (Hours.) I will not trouble you very long, but there is one remark I want to make, and that is there is no doubt that one nation against two, and even three, has an immense advantage in having unity of direction, and that must always be taken into account. I am unwilling to speak of myself, but I thank Mr. Keswick for the very kind way in which he has mentioned me, much more than I deserve. I first went to China in 1857, and have the honour of saying that I served under two Admirals whose memories will remain green in China, and if I could think that my name will be remembered in China as theirs, I shall be very thankful. I see here with me one or two others whom I had the pleasure of having to assist me in the expedition to which Mr. Keswick has so kindly referred. Their services were most valuable to me. I am very glad to see them here, but I am sorry that their names and services have not been mentioned in the toast which has just been drunk. Gentlemen, it is not for the sons of Neptune to attempt to teach the arts of commerce, and if I attempted to do so, possibly you would remind me that the cobbler should stick to his last, but it is now very impossible to serve in China and not to be interested in trade. I don't think there is another part of the world where the Navy has so much to do with British commerce, and those gentlemen who conduct it, as in China. (Cheers.) It is delightful to me to think the British Flag generally goes into the van of British commerce, and it is very pleasant for me to think that while I was out there British gunboats were the first that went up the Yangtze-Kiang and the West River. I hope it is an earnest that British trials will continue to increase, and to diminish as it has done.

There is one nation who attempts to get territory more than anything else. (Laughter.) There is another nation which is not content only with territory, for I think she uses her territory less for arts and commerce than she uses her merchants, and her merchants have the goods to be associated with our merchants.

(Hear, hear.) I am sure, you all feel as I do when I was in China last summer. We felt we were English and liked fair play, and we grudge that people should shelter themselves under our flag and not behave to us exactly as

they should do. Let me thank you, gentlemen, for the complimentary way in which you received the toast of the British Navy. (Cheers.)

Captain Pipon, R.A., also responded, paying a warm tribute to the Australian Naval Contingent, as well as to the Indian troops employed in China.

The Chairman proposed "Prosperity to the China Association." He congratulated the association that they were emerging from the smoke and flame of the great tragedy and welcomed the gallant admiral and other officers who took part in the struggle between Taku and Peking. No retribution, he said, could have been too great if it could have fallen on the chief criminals, but there was no doubt the most highly placed criminals had escaped the punishment they so rightly deserved. It was to the credit of Lord Lansdowne that he endeavoured from first to last to secure even-handed justice, and if Lord Lansdowne had been supported instead of being thwarted by Russia, and he might also say by America, a fuller degree of justice would have been brought to its senses and a lesson given to the Mandarins which would have endured for many a day. (Cheers.) On the whole they might, perhaps, be grateful that the Powers pulled together in the crisis as they did. There was no doubt that the Powers in their action and attitude at Peking were severely handicapped by the policy of Russia in endeavouring to "make a separate treaty with China in regard to Manchuria. The policy of Russia did not cause him the slightest surprise, but what he did not quite understand was the attitude of Germany, for after having entered into a solemn treaty with Great Britain for the purpose of preventing the disintegration of China, the German Government declared by the mouth of the Chancellor that the question of Manchuria was of no moment whatever to them. ("Shamo.") Again it was to the credit of our present Foreign Secretary that he exerted the utmost possible pressure in order to prevent that secret treaty from actually taking effect, and in that respect, for the time being at all events, he was successful. What might be the consequences of the death of Li Hung-chang it was impossible to foresee, but Lord Lansdowne was bound to exert every effort to secure that Manchuria should not become alienated from China, and that Britain should have freedom of trade and commerce in Manchuria as well as in every other part of the Chinese Empire. (Cheers.) From his point of view, apart from the relief of the Legations, in which the Japanese had played a gallant part which deserved the fullest recognition, the occupation of Peking by the allies was a distinct disappointment, because that occupation did nothing whatever. It produced no effect whatever towards the installation of a better Government in Peking. It might be that we were so handicapped in South Africa that the Government were precluded from taking the bolder stand which our great interests would have entitled us to take—because the interests of Great Britain in China were equal to all the other Powers of Europe put together—but if his Majesty's Government had taken a year ago the advice of the China Association if they had sent out a High Commissioner of the type of Lord Elgin of 40 years ago, or of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Cromer, or Lord Pauncefote, a clearer and more definite policy would most certainly have been adopted, and he believed the result of that was that the Boers to cross the line west of Middelburg, in the Transvaal, on the 27th ult., and the enemy were repulsed and apparently suffered considerably.

London, 17th December, 1901.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR PURCHASING

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, OPALS, and other precious Stones to the aggregate value of about \$40,000 are now being offered for

PRIVATE SALE.

Within our AUCTION SALES ROOMS, being the Balance of a Consignment intended for the Philippine Market part of which was sold here by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 14th inst.

An inspection is invited, what remains

MUST BE SOLD.

And the prices are marked down to the lowest possible figures.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is called to the magnificent collection of Unset Brazilian White, Blue and Indian Diamonds, Queensland and Hungarian Opals.

On View between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901. [3227]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

A SMALL CLIMBER SPANIEL, completely black and answers to the name of "PUNCH." License No. 149. Reward on return to—

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Chartered Bank
Hongkong, 18th December, 1901. [3223]

WANTED.

A DOG CART and HARNESS suitable for a China Pony.
Apply by letter to—"COLT."

Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1901. [3221]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE BEKANNTMACHUNGEN aus dem diesjährigen Handelsregister sowie andere gesetzlich vorgeschriebene Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1902 durch den "OSIATISCHEN LLOYD" und die "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" erfolgen.

Statut, den 10. December 1901.

DES KAISERLICHEN DEUTSCHE KONSUL,
STREICH.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.

XMAS FREE ENTERTAINMENTS TO THE POOR.

WILL you help to make 500 Children and 150 Old People happy on Christmas Day?

Come to the Grand Bazaar of Toys to be held in the Rooms of the Orphanage, Glensay, on SUNDAY, 22nd instant from 3 to 8 P.M.

Admission by Tickets—Adults 50 Cents each (entitled to Xmas Souvenir), Children 10 Cents (all at the Children's Stall).

The Toys &c. will be on View from SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901. [3220]

SHEWAN TOME'S & CO'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ACARA"

Captain Kilgour, will be despatched as above

TO MOREOW, the 19th inst., at NOON.

To be followed by the Steamship

"ASAMA"

Captain Ement, on or about 27th December.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901. [3225]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"POEMOSA"

Captain Hodgrins, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901. [3224]

FOR ILOILO.

THE Steamship

"ANTONIO MACLEOD."

Captain Ugarte, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at A.P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BRANDAO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1901. [3217]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES, the Company's Steamer

"PATROCLUS".

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 20th instant.

Optional Cargo, will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to duty. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. the 27th inst.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1901. [15]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ROSETTA MARU."

FROM YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counterparties, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DOIWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1901. [3218]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATION APCAR,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 19th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1901. [3218]

FOUND.

A PURSE containing \$45 in Notes. Owner can apply for same at

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Kowloon, 16th December, 1901. [3185]

AUCTIONS

E. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 18th DECEMBER, 1901, at 10 A.M., at H. M. NAVAL YARD, SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING OBSOLETE AND CONDEMNED STORES.

Comprising—OLD IRON, PAPER STUFF, RAGS, CANVAS IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

On Sale of Victualling will commence at 2.30 P.M.

TERMS.—As Customary.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1901. [3158]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Registrar, Supreme Court, to sell by Public Auction.

FRIDAY, the 29th DECEMBER, 1901, at 2.30 P.M., at their SALES ROOMS, 29, DES VŒUX ROAD, A LARGE NUMBER OF LAW BOOKS.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1901. [3216]

PUBLIC AUCTION of SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

SATURDAY, the 21st DECEMBER, 1901, commencing at 2.30 P.M.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS.

Comprising—PARISIAN BRONZES, FANCY CLOCKS IN MARBLE & BRONZE, &c., ELECTRO-PLATE WARE, STATUETTES, MIRRORS, LEATHER GOODS, FANCY WORK, BOXES, SMOKING SETS, LIQUEURS, S.J.S., JARDINIERES, VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, DRESSEN PORCELAIN and Various other Goods;

And SINGER'S TREADLE SEWING MACHINES.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901. [3208]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Administrator, to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF CHEUNG TAI IP (deceased).

MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 11 A.M., at CAUSEWAY BAY, the Steam Launch

"HOT PING."

Built of Teakwood. Length 63 feet 6 inches; Breadth 12 feet 5 inches; Depth 2 feet 3 inches. She has the following passenger accommodation.

Within the waters of the Colony, 73 passengers.

Within the Local trade limits 48 "

Outside 14 "

Net Tonnage 21.65. "

As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1901. [3187]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1901, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS,

Duddell Street.

A FINNE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND CLOISONNES.

Comprising—MAKUDZU VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, and CUPS and SAUCERS, SETO BLUE and WHITE HAND-PAINTED VASES, EGG SHELL TEA-SETS, VARIOUS DESIGNED VASES, DISHES, WALL-PLATES, &c., &c.

Also Some very fine Specimens of CLOISONNE VASES, SILVER GROUND and SILVER INLAID, and CLOISONNE BUCKLES.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

On View on Date of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1901. [3209]

WANTED.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1901, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS,

Middleton Street.

A FINNE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND CLOISONNES.

Comprising—MAKUDZU VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, and CUPS and SAUCERS, SETO BLUE and WHITE HAND-PAINTED VASES, EGG SHELL TEA-SETS, VARIOUS DESIGNED VASES, DISHES, WALL-PLATES, &c., &c.

Also Some very fine Specimens of CLOISONNE VASES, SILVER GROUND and SILVER INLAID, and CLOISONNE BUCKLES.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

On View on Date of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1901. [3209]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1901, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS,

Middleton Street.

A FINNE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND CLOISONNES.

Comprising—MAKUDZU VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, and CUPS and SAUCERS, SETO BLUE and WHITE HAND-PAINTED VASES, EGG SHELL TEA-SETS, VARIOUS DESIGNED VASES, DISHES, WALL-PLATES, &c., &c.

Also Some very fine Specimens of CLOISONNE VASES, SILVER GROUND and SILVER INLAID, and CLOISONNE BUCKLES.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

On View on Date of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1901. [3209]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1901, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS,

Middleton Street.

A FINNE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE PORCELAINS AND CLOISONNES.

Comprising—MAKUDZU VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, and CUPS and SAUCERS, SETO BLUE and WHITE HAND-PAINTED VASES, EGG SHELL TEA-SETS, VARIOUS DESIGNED VASES, DISHES, WALL-PLATES, &c., &c.

Also Some very fine Specimens of CLOISONNE VASES, SILVER GROUND and SILVER INLAID, and CLOISONNE BUCKLES.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

On View on Date of Sale.

GEO. P. LAMMERT

HOTEL

Extracts from "BOA VISTA" Visitors' Book:
Everything most comfortable.
Food good and nicely cooked.
Everything supplied for comfort.

The most attractive spot and very best hotel I have seen in China.

Delighted with our visit. Too charming for words.

We have spent the happiest hours of our lives at the "Boa Vista" Hotel.

Delighted with hotel and Macao.

An ideal place for a quiet holiday.

"Boa Vista" is by a long way the best Hotel in the East. We cannot strongly enough recommend this first-class house.

Food and attendance excellent, bed-rooms comfortable, scrupulous cleanliness throughout. For one desirous of a few days' rest and quiet to recuperate, a *beau ideal* establishment.

Most pleasant retreat for one either in good or bad health.

Quel charmant petit endroit ce sera pour la repos de nos fatigues.

Ravissant Hotel.

A charming place.
The best Hotel I have found in the Orient.

INSURANCES

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON.
FOUNDED 1710.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [30]

"L'URBAINE"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(Established 1883.)

The Undersigned, having been appointed THE GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at current rates.

P. LEMAIRE & CO.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [429]

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1887. [32]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1900,
£14,732,681.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 657,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS..... 2,33,716 14 4

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901. [1641]

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

HOTZ, & JACOB & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900. [33]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are PREPARED TO ACCEPT First Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1895. [31]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1872. [29]

THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA,
INCORPORATED 1851.

CAPITAL..... £10,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

W.M. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1900. [1-83]

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [1-4]

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTORY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

IN CHINA AND JAPAN

FOR 1902.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

70 PAGES. HANDSOMELY BOUND IN BLUE CLOTH AND LETTERED, \$1.

Or Sale at

MESRS. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Hongkong
Shanghai and Yokohama;

MESRS. W. BREWER & CO., Hongkong and
Shanghai;

MESRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., AMY;

MESRS. A. S. WATSON & CO., FOOSHOW;

THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, Hongkong, and
at the London Office: 13, Fleet Street;

Hongkong, 26th November, 1901. [3010]

If you want your Boots well polished, tell
your Valet or the Maid to ask for

WALTON'S BOOT CREAMS

AND VARNISHES.

WALTONIAN CREAM, WHITE & BLACK

JANUE MOSCOVITE, TAN-3 SHADES

PARISIAN DRESS-BOOT POLISH.

Order from Stores or Wholesale to—

JOHN WALTON (PARIS),

MANUFACTUREE,

176, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE,

LONDON. [275]

DEZOZ & CO.,
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts, at moderate rates.

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS

Established 1719.

CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal)

LAUTS, WIGENER & CO., Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1895. [1271]

SIENTING

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1891. [2405]

RIGHTS RESERVED.

THE SPILL OF THE YARROW.

BY "RITA"

(Author of "Dame Durden," "Asenath of the Ford," &c.)

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [30]

The churchyard lay in a lonely spot. The wide moorland around—a belt of hills and mountains beyond, lifting themselves to the rose and gold of dawn, as spring and summer met in the sweet freshness of a May morning.

Over the grass, heavy and wet with dew, a little girl's figure came. Her gown was of print, her russet-hued hair hung down to her waist in a loose plait. The bloom of youth was on her cheek and in the scarlet of her lips. Her eyes were eager—the eyes of one who expects and longs—and yet fears to attain what she hopes for. She opened the lych gate and entered the churchyard with slower steps, glancing from side to side, and advancing with caution as if she feared to disturb those sleeping inmates of God's Acre.

It was intensely still; the chirp of a bird the only sound of life. The day was at its first hour, and faint mists still hovered midway between earth and sky. The girl glanced from grave to grave as she moved up the pathway. Her step was slow now, and her eyes were inquiring. She stopped at last and drew a slip of paper from her bosom and read it carefully, then holding it in her hand, moved slowly forward once more, reading name after name.

"Unmarried," she said, softly. "He must be unmarried, it says. Now—how am I to tell that? Some men marry young, and there are a few young men who are buried here. Why, I might be hours."

She paused abruptly. A white stone faced her; a rude rough block bordered by a stone coping, in the centre of which the young grass was springing fresh and green. On the stone was graven a name and date which apparently read some memory.

John Lauriston. Aged nineteen years.

Killed by an accident on these moors.

May 1st, 1889."

"A year ago," she thought. "A year to day. And the grass is green over his grave. Shall I find it here?"

She knelt down and panted eagerly among the close growing grass, till she found what she wanted. Only a weed—to all appearance, but she plucked it with a half apologetic glance at the tombstone as if asking pardon for such a liberty.

Her next proceeding was to seat herself on the coping, and take off her shoes. Into it she laid three sprigs of the weed, murmuring under her breath the following lines:

"Good morning, good morning, good year!"

"And thrice a good morning to thee!"

"Tell me before this time to-morrow,
Who my true love is to be?"

Then she solemnly tied her shoe, and rose, casting one lingering and regretful look at the grave where slept youth that had been alert and keen and buoyant as her own but one short year ago.

Slowly, with downcast head, she retraced her steps and reached the gate. But when she raised her eyes she saw leaning upon it and looking into the churchyard—a man.

He was tall, sun-tanned, somewhat roughly dressed. Surprise made his start, and brought the blood to her cheek. She would have to open the gate and pass him, and this she must do in silence or break the spell of the yarrow. The stranger showed no inclination to move. He looked critically at the slight tell figure—the embarrassed blushing face; the bare russet-head and dangling sun-bonnet; then with a sigh.

"An early visitor to so sad a spot," he said.

She made no answer, save by the deepening rose of cheek, and a nervous attempt to lift the latch of the gate on which he leaned.

"Excuse me—I am in your way," he said again, and stooped and opened the gate for her.

Like a flash she passed—uttering no word, while he stood gazing in bewilderment after her retreating figure.

"What an odd girl! Is she dumb, I wonder?" he reflected. As there was nothing, and no one to solve the problem he gave it up, and entered the churchyard himself.

He too seemed in search of some particular grave, for his keen eyes moved restlessly from name to name. Finally he paused, as the girl had done, beside that one bearing the name of John Lauriston.

His stern face changed and grew tender as he read the inscription. Some painful emotion seemed at work within his heart. "God knows I'd change places with you, Jack . . . if I could," he muttered. "You had all the love. It's you they wanted, not me. I was a bad lot always."

He glanced at the blue sky—pure sapphire—fleckless and bright with the May day glory. A sudden mist swam before his eyes. "A bad lot," he repeated. "Always that. You're better off, my boy. Perhaps you know that now?"

He brushed the dimness away with his hand—sunburnt and oil-stained—but the sharp hand of a gentleman for all that. "I must go and see them, I suppose," he went on. "Not that they'll be much of a welcome for me . . . It isn't gold that buys love hereabouts; it's the damnable cities that teach that bit of humbug."

Still his eyes rested on the headstone, and on the lovely emerald tint of the grass. As he gazed he suddenly noticed a crumpled scrap of paper lying on the grave. Stooping he picked it up, and saw it was covered with small fine writing. On one side was a verse of four lines; on the other the following charm—headed "The Spell of the Yarrow."

It must be plucked in the early morn. A girl must take it from the grave of a young man who has died unmarried; then place three sprigs in her shoes or shoe, saying the verse written on other side of paper. She must then return home bed without speaking a word, or the charm will fail. Put the charm under her pillow and it will procure her a sure dream on which she may depend.

He smiled involuntarily. "So this explains my dumb maiden," he said. "The pretty innocent, and to think it was here she stood, and from here she chose her yarrow! How simple these country folk still are!"

He folded the piece of paper carefully, and put it away in a leather pocket-book that looked as if it had seen much service. Then with a sigh he turned away from the grave, and left the churchyard to its old loneliness.

It was full day now, and the birds had burst into song; and every dew-wet leaf and blossom quivered with new life. The man stood and looked around. Years of absence and toil and hardship gave fresh zest to the homely English beauty of the homely English scene. With a smile on his lips and a new and tenderer light in his eyes, he walked on. His thoughts were busy with old memories and the vagueness of new. Bitterness and revolt had been left behind him in that quiet churchyard, where the dead slept their dreamless sleep.

He recognised old landmarks, and wondered at modern changes. The day was young, and he had time enough to spare before reaching his

destination. He was not expected, he was not even sure that he would be welcomed, and there was no need to hurry for an uncertainty.

It was hardly six o'clock when he reached a small low farmhouse, built of limestone blocks, grey with age, lichen and ivy-covered, set amidst orchards of cherry and apple trees now bursting into blossom. Life was all astir here. The windows were open, there was a clatter of pails, a sound of voices. A grey-haired woman came out into the porch and the stranger stood still, half screened from sight by the hedge of box and myrtle which surrounded the house.

"Mavis!" cried the voice. "Mavis! Why, what's all the girl? . . . asleep a morning like this?"

She stepped out and looked up at a window, screened with white blind and curtain, and bordered with jasmine and climbing rose bush.

The man looked too.

"Mavis," he echoed. "Why who is Mavis? I never heard of her."

The woman, now, as if impatient, took up a handful of gravel from the path and threw it at the curtained window.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked *k*, nearest Hongkong *h*, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon *m*, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf *a.m.*, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & BIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL	GLENROY	Brit. str.	2 m.	Forbes Selby	MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW	On 20th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	CHUSAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	C. L. Daniel	F. & O. S. N. CO.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
LONDON	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 24th inst.
LONDON	JAVA	Brit. str.	2 m.	G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	F. & O. S. N. CO.	On 28th inst., at Noon.
LONDON	DRUGALION	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 7th January.
LONDON	PELUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 21st January.
LONDON	STENTOR	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 4th February.
LONDON	IDOMENEUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 18th February.
LONDON	AJAX	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 4th March.
LONDON	PATROCLUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-day.
LONDON	TANTALUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 20th January.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Macmillan	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th February.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	KONG ALBERT	Ger. str.	2 m.	C. Polack	MELCHER & CO.	On 27th inst., at Daylight.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	SEBIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Brohmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, V. ST. POEZE, &c.	NUERNBERG	Ger. str.	2 m.	Annon	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th inst.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	STRASBURG	Ger. str.	2 m.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 6th January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AMBIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Duckstein	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	C. FRED. LARIZ	Ger. str.	2 m.	Fuchs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th February.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	2 m.	Fellner	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 26th February.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	LENNY	Brit. str.	2 m.		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	To-day, P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ACADA	Brit. str.	2 m.		ALLAN CAMERON	On 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ATHESIA	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On or about 17th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On about 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TARTAR	Brit. str.	2 m.	B. Brotham	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TAOCMA	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. Dixon	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 29th January.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	IVO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	S. J. G. Parsons	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	PACKING	Brit. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On or about 18th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	2 m.		DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 26th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	THYRA	Brit. str.	2 m.		W. E. Craven, R.N.R.	To-day.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 3rd Jan., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.			On 9th January, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	AGILE	Brit. str.	2 m.			To-morrow, P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MARIA VALERIE	Brit. str.	2 m.			JAEDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	FAUSANG	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.			On 24th inst., at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.			On 20th inst., at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	DEVONSHIRE	Brit. str.	2 m.			To-morrow.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	WURU	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BENGAL	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANPING MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.			On or about 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MADGDURU MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.			To-day.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	DATIN MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.			On 25th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	FORMOSA	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 22nd inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 20th inst., at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ANTONIO MACLEOD	Amer. str.	2 m.			On 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	2 m.			To-day, at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	LOONGSAM	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SUNGKIALANG	Brit. str.	2 m.			On 28th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	IDEUMI MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.			On 20th inst., at Noon.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

"ZAFIRO."

Captain A. Ramsay, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 18th inst., at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1901. [316]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FIUME AND TRIESTE (Taking Cargo through rates to the BRAZILS, SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and AEGAEAN PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA."

Captain Fellner, will be despatched as above

TO-DAY, the 18th December, P.M.

The steamer has magnificent accommodation for Passengers. Electric light. A Doctor is carried.

For information as to Passage and Freight apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1901. [2915]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALERIE."

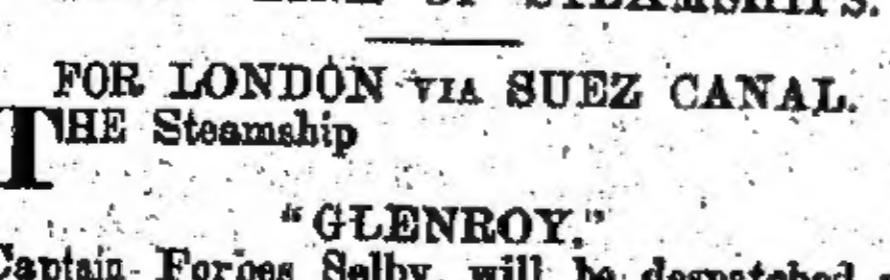
Captain Barberovich, will leave for the above places TO-MORROW, the 19th inst. P.M.

The steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers. Electric light. A Doctor is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1901. [6]



DEPARTURES.

17th December.

ELSA, German str., for Hongkong.

FLANDRIA, German str., for Canton.

HACHING, British str., for Swatow.

LALOC, Spanish str., for Manila.

LOKSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

MONADNOCK, U.S.A. monitor, for Canton.

PHRANANG, German str., for Bangkok.

TAISHAN, British str., for Amoy.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

17th December.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—Seneca.

ALBION DOCKS—Canton River, H. J. Albrecht, Tacoma, U.S.S. Princeton, Saturn, Huc, S.M.S. Iltis, S.M.S. Tiger, Emma Layken, Hongkong, Perla, Hongkong Moro.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Tsuiehong, Yuen-

yang.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer ARRIVATION, Ager, from Calcutta via Straits 10th inst., had strong head wind and sea throughout the passage.

The British steamer WARFIELD, from Philadelphia 12th Oct., had heavy N.W. gale and high seas between lat. 10° and 13° N. and long. 111° and 118° E.

The British steamer PETROCLUS, from Singapo 11th inst., had light and moderate northerly winds to about lat. 8° N.; strong monsoon and heavy sea up to about lat. 19° N. Had strong breeze for 12 hours on approaching Hongkong.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, & C. via SHANGAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, & C. via MANILA, TACOMA, SEATTLE, & C. via VANCOUVER, & C. via PORTS OF CALL.

FOR MARSIBLES, PLIMOUTH, & C. via LONDON, & C. via EASTPORT, & C. via PORTS OF CALL.

FOR NEW YORK, & C. via MANILA, TACOMA, & C. via VANCOUVER, & C. via PORTS OF CALL.

FOR PORTS OF CALL.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.

	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 26th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	On 3rd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 8th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TANTALUS"	On 13th January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 2nd January.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRENEUS"	On 31st January.
HOMEWARD.		
FOR LONDON	"GLAUCUS"	To SAIL On 24th December.
LONDON	"DEUCALION"	On 7th January.
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 21st February.
LONDON	"STENTOR"	On 18th February.
LONDON	"IDOMENEUS"	On 4th March.
LONDON	"AJAX"	On 18th December.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"IXION"	On 20th January.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)	"PATROCLUS"	On 15th February.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TANTALUS"	For Freight, apply to
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS O. S. S. Co.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th December.
POR DARWIN, THURSDAY	"TAIYUAN"	On 18th December.
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE MOJI,	"DEVONSHIRE"	On 19th December.
CEBU and ILOILO	"WUHU"	On 20th December.
SHANGHAI	"KAIFONG"	On 21st December.
MANILA	"WHAMPOA"	On 21st December.
	"SUNGKING"	On 22nd December.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	LEAVING	
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 22nd December.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	1. OGATA
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"ANPING MARU"	2. KITANO
ANPING, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"MAIDZURU MARU"	K. SUZUKI
The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.	T. SAITO	WEDNESDAY, 25th December.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply to—

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1901.

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THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE TO VICTORIA (B.C.), SEATTLE AND TACOMA (WASH.).

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE and YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship "PAKLING".

4,446 Tons, is due here on 17th inst., and will be despatched on or about the 18th inst.

For Rates of Freight and further Particulars, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1901. [1739]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "CHUSAN".

Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, SATURDAY, the 21st December, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1901.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship "DOONGSANG".

Captain Weigall will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 23rd inst., at 8 a.m.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, is fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1901. [3023]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at Port Darwin and Queensland Ports and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "AIRLIE".

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1902, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1901. [3240]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (FLORIO & RUBATTINI UNITED COMPANIES).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE. THE Steamship

"BORMIDA".

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company, within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 18th instant, will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1901. [3241]

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PE NANG AND SINGAPORE. THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SAMBIA".

Captain Schmidt, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained. Perishable Goods to be taken delivery of immediately.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON TO-DAY, the 14th inst.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1901. [3183]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"MALACCA".

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, TEINCOMALEE AND STREETS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 10 A.M. TO-DAY, 16th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1901. [1]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PELEUS".

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or Land at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.; in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 17th inst.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

Goods undelivered after the 21st instant will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 23rd instant.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1901. [15]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "OLYMPIA".

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI, and SHANGHAI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from the Godowns.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

BODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1901. [11]

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDRAVELLI".

FROM PORTLAND (OR.), YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from the Godowns.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1901. [3180]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

